

50X1-HUM

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SUPPLEMENT TO  
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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION FOR THE RESEARCH  
USE OF TRAINED INTELLIGENCE ANALYSTS

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1. [redacted] radio tube factory in Gorki [redacted] radio sets 50X1-HUM marked in the same way. [redacted] this factory had been established since the war and [redacted] was probably brought from Germany. Formerly, most of the tubes and radio sets were made at the Zavod Frazer Ineni Kalinina at Moscow, where optical instruments and sights for tanks and artillery were also made.
2. The Rubezhnii Factory at Rubainaya produced dynamite, gunpowder, and powder for rifle cartridges and artillery shell primers.
3. a. The Donsoda Factory produced chlorine before the war. In the secret part of the factory before the war there was also produced:
  - a. An explosive called pirintsilin
  - b. Chloropicrin
  - c. "Chuchunchatii kaustik"(sic)
  - d. Chlorine
  - e. Sodium metal
  - f. Chlorbenzol (a yellow powder)
  - g. Hydrocyanic acid.
- b. The yellow powder made at Factory 54, Sverdlovsk, was the same color as chlorbenzol; but the powder at Donsoda did not make one sneeze, whereas the powder at Sverdlovsk made one sneeze until tears flowed. [redacted]  
[redacted] it stuck in [redacted] 50X1-HUM patches on the sides of the trees facing the factory. All the trees near the factory were withered and 6m away their top leaves were yellow. The factory is situated approximately 30 km north of Sverdlovsk.

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## CLASSIFICATION

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4.

[redacted] The railroad freight car works in Kiev is situated 1 km from the Krasny Dom and covers an area of 6 sq kms. The factory compound contains a rolling mill, foundries and assembly halls forming one enclave of nine sheds, and a periphery of other buildings, including a transformer station, PW camp, etc. The whole compound is surrounded with a triple barbed wire fence. The factory employs 3,000 workers, including PWs. Assembly is carried out in the works on a conveyor belt system, and the daily production rate is stated to average 80 cars. All cars built in the factory are designed on a broad gauge base. In the autumn of 1946, 400 Austrian cars were converted in these works to broad gauge.

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5.

[redacted] The canning factory in Shusha, Azerbaijan, employs 800 Soviet women and 200 PWs. Daily production averages 6,000 cans, each 40 ounces, of meat and vegetables. The cans are labelled in English and the weight on the label given in American measures.

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6.

[redacted] On the southeast outskirts of Krasnoarmeiskoe (48°30'N, 44°30'E), 60 kms southeast of Stalingrad, there is a sawmill combine comprising three mills, and employing 200 Soviets and 200 PW workers. The largest of the mills contains six saw-frames. The Russian machinery is old and worn, but new German machinery has arrived and is in storage in the factory area, awaiting installation. Timber lengths are brought down the Volga for processing; they are sawed into planks and dispatched from the factory by rail. The factory works three 8-hour shifts daily. Power is supplied by a large station slightly to the west of Krasnoarmeiskoe; this station is also the main source of power for Stalingrad.

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7.

[redacted] The tank factory in Bryansk (53°12'N, 34°21'E), which before the war employed some 45,000 workers, is being rebuilt by PW labor. One administrative building and two large workshops have been rebuilt, and six tall chimneys are under construction. The marshalling yards within the factory compound have been entirely reconstructed. At present, railroad cars and locomotives are being built in the two workshops. Three 8-hour shifts are worked; Soviet workers only are employed. New German machinery is being installed in the reconstructed shops. The factory is run on electricity supplied from outside the works (location unknown).

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